WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, and then and not till then were they moved.

NEW SENTINGLOFFICE, NO. 11 and 13 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET,

Proprietors. TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL.

Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above such a calamity should be lal the country. It was extra charge.

uncing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1

Legal advertiser of inserted at the expense of the atterneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, out collectable at our usualtime. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

RLDER, HARRNESS & BINGHAM.

President Indianapolis Journal Company

THEDAILYSENTINEL RLDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

Governor Morton at Cambridge. Governor Monron made a speech at Cambridge on the 5th inst. in which he attempted to justily his violations of the Constitution and laws of the State and his gross usurpations of power The sum and substance of his argument is this: that Governor of the State, whose duty it is made to edy such a case admits of." see that its laws he faithfully enforced, himself

There is no truth whatever in this statement, and future if the party in power will go before the we can conceive of no object he had in people and fairly meet and discuss the issues inuttering the falsehood but to disparage volved in the coming Presidential election, but the Auditor of State and exalt him- if force is to triumph over reason, and the people self. The reverse of the charge is the truth submit to it, the life of a once free, representative of the matter. The Governor well knows that government is ended. his military Secretary and head of the Financial Bureau of the Executive Department of Indiana called at the Auditor's office, and was, without delay, furnished all the information desired in of SUNNER, scorning the cowardly and guilty regard to the holders of the stocks of the State. With the full knowledge that all the information Journal, in falsely denying the facts, admits the which the Auditor of State had in reference to truth, and boldly says: the matter was furnished to him cheerfully and "We do not find fault with the machinery courteously, he tells the people of Cambridge that the Auditor refused to give himself, or allow to be copied from his books, the names of the holders of the bouds. We presume the Auditor has no disposition to complain or interfere with the legislative or any artment of the State government, but seeks only to faithfully discharge the duties imposed by law. If His Excellency had less ambi- Ohio, with its ninety thousand Republican mation in attempting to control other independent departments of the State government and rendered obedience to the laws prescribing his duties as Governor-avoiding instead of seeking to usurp powers not belonging to his position-remembering that it was "the violation of law that brought sin into the world and all our woe," (and the troubles entitled upon nations, states and individuals arise from the same cause)-the Goveruor would perhaps win for himself a higher renows in the minds of honest men, than he can ever attain by the pursuit of unscrupulous schemes for his own elevation and aggrandizement.

"What they Claim-What they Did." Our facile neighbor, the court organ, has a queer way of arguing. It concedes that the moeratic counties in the State offered large counties to volunteers, but it contends that the sale object in so doing was to induce Republicans to entire So then, according to the Journal, it was not patriotism or regard for principle that induced the Republicans that have done so, to miter the army, but the bounties offered by Domcoratie counties. They could not be induced to illustrate the sincerity of their processions by nding to the call of a Republican President for troops until an appeal was made to their

This is the estimate that the leading Republican

organ of Indiana places opon the patriotism, the State pride, the regard for principle and the sense of duty of the members of its own political party. Perhaps it judges its ELDER. HARKNESS, & BINGHAM own political friends by the standard of patriotism it sets up for itself. From November 1860 to August 1861, the Journal was anti war. No paper in the country deprecated the horrors and exils

but if needs to be to help them out of the Union

for the sake of peace. But it found that this was

not a popular position with its party. It then

changed front and became the fiercest of the 33% ferce for war. Although its voice was loud for war, it was only money patriotism that influenced it. The proprietors and editors had but one motive and that was to take advantage of the troubles of the country to put money in their ously urged it to be the duty of Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of special Natices, lifeen lines or over, will be chaged double the usual rates.

Tearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1.50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be in licases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisers—nilkserted at the expense of the sun ever shone, illustrated the sincerity of their teachings by adopting the advice they so freely gave to others. That was not their purpose. They had a different object in view, and that the sun ever shone is the sun ever shone in the best government upon which the sun ever shone. the war. They looked at the bread and butter side of the question. And now they charge that their political friends are influenced by the same sordid considerations, with as much deliberation and coolness as though it was generally understood that such was the case. Republicans of Indiana, how do you like the portrait which your Will be sent by mail or express to subscribereat any own organ draws of you, and with so glib a hand? If you have any doubt of the position it

The National Convention-The Work

places you in, read its article of Monday, under

the caption of "what they claim-what they

of the Future. A correspondent writing us from Washington makes the following suggestions, which are emiority of the last Legislature, the Secreta | pently worthy of consideration by every citize ry of State, Auditor and Treasurer and Attorney | who desires the perpetuation of our free institu-General were disloval, and he patriotic and pure; tions. He says: "I am in a doubt as to whether hence he claims that he was justified in placing | we should delay our National Convention to a his will against that of a majority of the people late day. I am now inclined to the opinion of a of Indiana. The officers of State whom a ma- reasonably early nomination, but events may jority of the citizens elected Governor Moarox transpire yet which will leave the question quite says could not be trusted with the custody of the changed. We have got to go before the people State arms, and rather than they should be made once more with, (if unsuccessful) I fear, the last the custodians of the property of the State, he appeal to their patriotism and man recommended to the minority of the Legielature | hood, to lay before them the real conthe revolutionary measure of seceding-playing dition of affairs, raise the pall from the corpse of a rebel upon a small scale—and thus defeating the slaughtered and mangled body politic, and if will of the majority. And this is the man who this will not arouse them, they are only fit to so furiously denounces the rebels of the South | walk abjectly in the train of some lordling tyrant. for refusing allegiance to the Constitution and It will take some time and labor to break the laws of the land. Governor Monton goes still current of madness and fear that have seized and further, and says that civil war would have en appalled the public mind. Again, if by force our sued if he had not taken the bit in his mouth and national election is to be made a farce and a trampled the Constitution and laws, which he transit from a free representative government to had solemnly sworn to obey when he assumed an oligarchy, we ought to know it early, so that the duties of his office, under his feet. If the the little patriotism left may apply the only rem-

So far as we have heard any expression of sen

becomes a law contemper and breaker, timent upon the question, the Democracy of Inwith what grace could he condemn diana are in favor of holding the National Conothers for following his example? Governor vention at an early day. The sooner the people Mouros admits that he is carrying on the State know whether the party in power intend to pergovernment in violation of law, but his apology mit a free canvass of its policy, and a for so doing is that the passage of a bill by the fair election to determine the sentiment of Legislature to put the arms of the State in the the people, or stifle both, the better A cause custody of the State officers "would certainly which cannot stand the test of discussion and an bring civil war in our midst." Who would have honest verdict of the people, has nothing to precipitated the State into civil war? Certainly, commend it to public favor. A wise states it would not have been Democrats. Then the man said he was not afraid of error, or the Governor concedes that rather than obey the laws, promulgation of unsound doctrines, if reason to submit to the will of the majority, his political | was left free to combat it, but when error is friends were ready to "bring civil war in our rampant and reason is fettere", there is but midst." This is the very crime which the Gov- little hope left for the liberty of the citizen or ernor charges upon the rebels, that rather than the maintenance of popular rights. The party submit to the will of the majority, as constitu- in power argue that its acts must not be scrutitionally expressed, they brought civil war upon nized or criticised while the Government is comthe country. Such are the conclusions of the batting the rebellion. At no time in the history Governor's logic-that's the bed he makes up of the nation has a partisan policy been more himself to lay upon. There is an old adage, oft steadily and persistently pursued than since the exemplified, that curses like chickens come home 4th day of March, 1861. The war has been prose cuted solely with the view of fastening upon the In alluding to the embarrassment which his nation party principles, party measures and party revolutionary action exposed the government in rule. Such being the case, can there be a higher the payment of the interest upon the public debt or more patriotic duty than to combat a policy and the arrangement he made with WinsLow, through the agencies provided by the Constitu-LANIER & Co. to pay it, he takes occasion in his tion-free speech, free press and a pure ballot speech to accese a State officer wrongfully. He box-which a large portion of the people believe says that that house wished to be furnished will be ruinous to the country financially and powith a list of the holders of the State bonds, but litically, and must result in the subversion of our "this the Auditor of State refused to give him hitherto free government to a despotism in fact, self, or allow to be copied from his books." if not in name? We have but little fear of the

tions by Force. The Boston Commonwealth, the home organ resort of such of its co laborers as the Indianapolis

lost the control of the House by its blunders in the conduct of the war from March, 1861, to the fall of 1862, the administration owed it to the country to recover that control somehow recover it regularly was impossible, so irregularity had to be resorted to. Popular institutions will not suffer, for the copperhead element will have a much larger number of members in both branches than it is entitled to by its popular vote. jority, will be represented by five Republican and a dozen or more copperheads. It is fitting that this misrepresentation of popular sentiment in the great State of the West should be offset, if necessary, by a loyal delegation from Maryland and Delaware, won even at the expense of mili-

Weakness at Washington. The Springfield Republican speaks as follows f the weakness at Washington, and the terrible

losses it has brought upon the country: "The conviction is very strong among men of all parties, and it is strengthened by the disclo-sure of the lately published government reports, that we have lost terribly in the war thus far from lack of military unity and knowledge at Washington, and the natural inference is that if the war is to be continued into another administration, we want a President capable of being Commander in Chief in fact as well as in name

Better than Mass Meetings. A Democratic exchange says:

"Now is the time to make advances. Floo but Democratic is it that can't afford to spend from three to ten dollars in spreading Democrat papers? This is the way to insure the success of the Democracy in 1864. A few dollars spent in this way will do more good than hundreds in getting up the best mass meetings. In this way, quietly and surely the public mind may be distsed and wakened to a sense of the awful condition of our dearly beloved country. Shall it be INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1864.

the 5th inst. In his annual message to that body,

nitying and shielding officials charged with of-fenses against the persons and property of citi-zens, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus

revolution. The civil power, the laws of States Union.

and the decisions of the Judiary have been made We should thus have, with the nominal States overthrow of established and cherished principles tration to perpetuate its power. of government. Hereafter it will force itself up It is a fact full of significance that every meas

financial consolidation break down, their failure North. will show the wisdom of the Constitution in which we have been drifting. "In the meanwhile, we are threatened with

other calamities which demand our immediate attention. The rights of the people and the restraints of the Constitution can be reasserted whenever the public shall demand their restora tion, but it is beyond the popular will to rescue us from the calamities of national bankruptey calamities and to consider how they may be days of disaster and danger.

While it is a duty to state plainly my views about public affairs. I shall do so in no spirit of controversy or of disrespect for the opinions of those who differ from me The questions of the day are beyond the grasp of any mind to com prehend in their influences or results. We see them from different stand-points, and we reach conflicting conclusions. None but the ignorant. the bigoted or the designing will make these dif ferences of views occasions for reproach or con tumely. The times demand outspoken discusstons: When we see good and earnest men, hader the influence of some absorbing sentiment, over looking the great principles of good government trampling upon usages and proceedures which civilized world, we are warned that none of us can claim to be above the influence of passions or of predingices While I do not agree with those on the one hand who insist upon an unconwhat I ask for those who concur in the views longed, and we have just recered upon a co which I present, a fair, dispassionate and respect of certain costs and uncertain results. No such ful hearing. Let not the perils of our country changes as are now urged have ever in the be increased by bigotry, by partizan passions, or world's history been made without struggles by an unwillingness to allow opinions to be ut lasting through more than one generation of tered in forms and modes in accordance with the men sages of our people and the spirit of our laws.

Two antagonistic theories are now before the American people for bringing to an end the de structive contest in which we are engaged. The first is that contained in the resolution adopted by Congress and approved by the President at an early day, and upon the faith of which the people of this country, without distinction of party, have furni-hed more than one million of men to our armies and vast contributions to the treasure of

This resolution consecrated the energies of war and the policy of government to the restoration of the Union, the support of our Constitution. It was a solemn appeal to the civilized world, that the objects thus clearly set forth justified a war which not only concerned the American people, but which also disturbed the commerce and injustry of all nations.

The opposite theory prevents the return of the revolted States upon the condition of laving down their arms; it denies them a political existence the States hereafter made may or may not hold set of the war. names or boundaries of the States thus destroyed.

The war, therefore, is not to be brought to an end by the submission of these States to the must be prolonged until the South is subjugated to the acceptance, not of its duties under the Con- again the rights and duties of American citizen tem by virtue of executive decrees.

and tressure? If the South is revolutionized,

de-troyed, will this ben, fit the North? and the preservation of our Constitution, contend er. No one can foresee the latent victor navies, every measure of wise statesmenship, and alone is exerted. The past has taught us the conciliatory policy shall be alopted to bring this

in their support the most varied, the most en- tion of flags and the exchange of prisoners.

youd those avowed at the outset, and by making demands which will excite a desperate resistance. A demand is made that the people of the South shall swear to abide by a proclamation put forth with reluctance, and which is objected to by a large share of Northern people, as unwise and unjust, as it makes no distinction between the guilty and the annocent. They are to take an oath to which no reputable citizen of the North of any party will subscribe, that they will uphold any future proclamation relating to slavery. They are to submit themselves to uttered and unuttered opinions and decrees. No longer regarding the war as directed against armed rebellion it is to be warded against propole and the resources of our people, has made a basis of mutual respect upon which, a generous and bellion, it is to be waged against people, property and local institutions! It is held that the whole population within the limits of certain States, are stripped of all polotical rights until they are purged by presidential elemency.

The disorganization and destruction of the

South are not to save us from the cost of war The plan for the future government of the sece-ded States demands the maintenance of armica and a continued drain upon the persons and property of our people. Whenever one tenth of the voters of either of these States shall submit themselves to the conditions imposed, they may form new governments with new or old names and boundaries. This inconsiderable minority is

Governor Seymour on National Af- to be supported in the exercise of power by the The Legislature of New York assembled on no motion on their part to draw the remaining the 5th inst. In his annual message to that body, thus created. There will be every inducement of Governor Saymoun makes the following comments upon national affairs, in which he expresses his views upon the important ever which have transpired during the past year.

"The past year has been crowded with events, both civil and ministary, of the greatest interest. The establishment of a national bank system. The issue of enormous amounts of paper money; which is made a legal tenser; the adoption of a law for coerced military service; the act indemnitying and shielding officials charged with offenses against the persons and property of citi-

in peaceful and loyal communities, are measures the interests of their citizens but the wills and interests of the power that treetes and sustain them. The nine States thus controlled would Capital balance in the House of Representatives in the Senta declare married law and to arrest citizens where the courts are in undisturbed operation, to try diams. Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky, and them by military tribunals, and to impose punishments unknown to the customs of our country; 383; which is more than one-half of that of our to administer arbitrary test oaths; to interfere whole country. The one tenth who would accept with the freedom of the press and with State and local elections by military decrees, and the disyoud the civil jurisdiction and beyond the legis people, it is still more unjust towards the North. as Commander in Ohlef. In this assumption he is sustained by both branches of Congress, and by a large share of the people of the country. The proceedings of Congress and the action of the would wield a power sufficient to weigh down Executive and military officials have wrought a that of the nine most populous States in the

subordinate to military authority. At this time, of Eastern and Western Virginia, a system of then, we are living under a military government, rotten boroughs which would govern the Union which claims that its nighest prerogatives spring and destroy the representative nature of our gov from martial law and military necessities. These ernment This is connection with existing ineacts have been sustained by the army and acqui- qualities in State representation, would be a dan esced in by the people. This revolution, if per gerous invasion of the rights of a majority of the manently accepted, must be recognized as an American people. It would enable an Adminis

on the American people, who will then see and ure to convert the war against armed rebellion feel its nature and results. To their decision in into one against property and personal rights at the South, has been accompanied by claims to "If these measures of military, political and exercise military power in the loyal States of the

will show the wisdom of withholding from the general government powers and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus The proclamation of emancipation at the South, it cannot exercise wiselv and well; and it will at the North; the confiscation of private property establish the rights of States upon a basis firm in the seceding States, and the arbitrary arrests, and undisputed, and will make the general gov- imprisonment and banishment of the citizens of organizations at the South, and the armed interference of government in local elections have

These acts at first were justified upon the ground that they were necessary to save the national existence. We now find that new and more extreme claims to arbitrary power are put forth, when it is declared that the strength of the rebellion is broken and that our armies are about to trample out every vestice of its incendiary The progress of events has brought us to a point fires. More prerogatives are asserted in the hour where we are compelled to contemplate these of triumph than were claimed as a necessity in

The doctrine of southern disorganization and revulution is a doctrine of national bankruptey. and of pational ruip; it is a measure for fasting military despotism over one third of our country which will be the basis for military despotism over the whole land. It does not contemplate the return of our soldiers to their families, relief from the cost and sacrifices of war. It will make an enduring drain upon our homes. and impose crushing burthens upon our labor and industry. It will open a wide and lasting field for peculation and fraud. It tends to perpetuate ower by making and unmaking States as the sterests of factions may dictate. It will be a source of internal disorder and disquietude, and national weakness in our external relations It have grown up with the history of liberty in the will give dangerous allies to invaders of our soil. It this war is to make a social revolution and structural changes in great States, we have seen only its beginning. Such changes are the work of time. If they are to be made military nower. ditional peace, or with those upon the other ex treme who would use only unqualified force in white or black troops are used, the diversion from putting down this rebellion, I demand for them Inbor and the cost of war will be equally pro-

> What has government accomplished in the territories wrested from rebellion by the valor of our armies?" Has it pacified them? Has it vived the arts of peace? Has quiet and confi dence been restored? Is commerce renewed? Are they not-held as they were conquered, at the expense and treasure of Northern blood? Are not our armies wasted by holding under armed control those who, under a wise and generous olicy, would have been friends? which prompts the harsh measures of subjugation has driven off many of the Border States, who, at the crisis of our country's fate, broke away from their ancient sympathies with the seceding States and clung to the Union. States which, by the elections of the people, ranged themselves upon the side of the Constitution, are not allowed the tree exercise of the elective franchise. In some quarters discontent has been increased; in no place has the wisdom of the government gained

us allies There is but one course which will save us terms; it holds that States in the revolted section from national ruin. We must adhere to the solof the country must be "re established;" that emn pledges made by our government at the out-

We must seek to restore the Union and to upalthough "it is suggested as not improper" that hold the Constitution. To this end, while we these names and boundaries, &c., should be put forth every exercion of material power to beat down armed rebellion, we must use every influ ence of wise stresmanship to bring back the States which now reject their constitutional obli-Constitution and their return to the Union, but it gations. We must hold forth every honorable inducement to the people of the South to assume

stitution, but of such terms as may be dictated. Ship
Until States are thus "re established," it is held We have reached that point in the war for that there are no political organizations which which all have struggled and all have put forth can bring back the people to their allegiance: united exertions. Our armies and navies have that if the nine States spoken of it the proclama- won signal victories; they have done their part tion of the President, should lay down their with courage, skill and success. By the usage arms, and should return to the performance of the civilized world, statesmanship must now of their duties, they would not be recognized exert its influence. If our cause fails, in the nor received. This theory designs a sweeping judgment of the world it will be charged to the revolution in the section of our country now in rebellion, and the creation of a new political system of bravery or patriotism in the army. The great object of victories is o bring back peace; Is this calculated to stop the waste of blood we can now with diguity and magnanimity proclaim to the world our wish that States which its property devasted, its industry broken up and have long been identified with our history, should reassume their positions in the Union. We now Those who urge the restoration of the Union stand before the world a great and military powthat in addition to upholding our armies and our defeats which lie in our course, if force and force

Busts. Only the ends for which this war was begun should be sought; because they are the most rily conceded to the South. The usages of intensity attained, most beneficial when gained, and ternational warfare are practiced in the recognilarged and the most patriotic influences can be it wise to put off the end of the war, and thereby continue a recognition which tends to familiarize On the other hand, it is insisted that the war the public mind in our own country and in the shall be prolonged by waging it for purposes be-world at large with the idea that we are disunited youd those avowed at the outset, and by making into two distinct nationalities? A needlessly pro-

tracted war becomes disunion Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close, upon the terms solemnly avowed at the outset of the contest. Good faith to the public creditor; to all classes of citizens of our country; to the world, demands that this be done

and the resources of our people, has made a basis of mutual respect upon which a generous and magnanimous policy can build lasting relationships of union, intercourse and fraternal regard.

If our course is to be shaped by narrow and vindictive passions, by venal purposes, or by partisan objects, then a patriotic people have poured out their blood and treasure in vain, and the future is full of disaster and ruin. We should seek not the disorganization, but

maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the saveral States unimpaired;

New England Badicals. tions, prints, among a great deal more of very low language, the following remarks, which are highly improper, as we shall proceed to

frequently.

The New York Journal of Commerce has recently opened the subject afreah by detractions of New England. To do it successfully, it be ins with the r.mark: "We steadfastly set our faces against all tendencies to praise or criticise one section of the country at the ex-

praise or criticise one section of the country at the expense of other sections, or to elevate one State of the Union by comparison with other States. Such sectionalism is not Americanism is not Americanism in the Journal of Commerce was established by New England men. It is to be hoped, for the honor of New England, and not less for humanity, that there is no one now connected with it who is a native of New England, or had a New England succestry. The occasion of the remarks was the annual celebration of the New England Society in New York. When the Journal of Commerce shall censure the gatherings of the Irish, British, Scotch, and numerous other societies in New York, whose annual festivals are held for the purpose of keeping up a kindred feeling, or for the perpetuation of the remembrances of the land of their birth, then may its comments or its excuse for transcing the character of New England people be of some avail.

be of some avail.

But what should be said of the Boston Courier, which chuckles over the foulness of it. New York cotemporary, and delights to show that New England commerce and New England men were once engaged in the slave trade? There is no occasion to show that there have been men that there are to se who are now living upon the preceeds of such ili-gotten wealth, &c., &c.

land, which we have not quite finished as vet. such articles as the above. It is precisely this New York Journal of Commerce. overweening self esteem of the radical men in New England that needs to be corrected. Good sound New England men are ashamed of it. It is a somewhat amusing illustration of the character of the New England radical, that while various newspapers are publishing the astounding evidence of the demonalization of Boston, as in dicated by the horrible state of things in their public institutions, the Boston radical papers make no reply; but our remarks on their Puritan ancestors stir up the bitterness of their nature and produce such untrathful articles as this from : paper once dignified and courteous. This indicates the peculiar kind of pride of ancestry which we seek to curb. New Englanders of this class prisoners, by appointing Gen. Butler to conduct cestry, and endeavoring to foist on the whole tions well fitted to fill their own pockets, or to other man than Butler would have been better.

give opportunity for their tongues to make a The Confederate government is firm in their de-We must, it seems, explain to the comprehension of the Boston Journal that we have not cen sured and do not censure the gatherings of Irish, friends to make it a point of honor that they British, Scotch, or even of New England Socie shall treat with Butler, and with no other person. ties in New York. We commend, encourage, And, unless he al ers his mind, it looks very and rejoice in them all. There was a time when much now as if our poor tellows at Richmond it was a pleasure to attend the gatherings of the have a good prospect of looking forward to many New England Society. But since it has taken to mouths more imprisonment-an imprisonme insulting representatives of other societies, and alleviated only by the comforts sent to them by devotes its meetings especially to vain glorious their kind friends at the North. It is almost boasting of the superiority of its members' morals certain, for it is susceptible of clear proof, that and ancestors over all the rest of the country, it this complication, and the appointment of Butler has ceased to be a pleasure. Irish and Scotch for this purpose, were designed by the men who and British societies do not insult. Americans by control Mr. Lincoln's actions, for the express boasting of the superior birth of their members, purpose of embittering still further the angry nor lrink tonsts to the triumph of the peculiar institutions of their succestors over this great the South, and for preventing any kind feelings country. It is only New England radicals that from springing up between the people of the two have the impertinence to come among us in New sections. Had it not been for the persistence of

York with these self-glorifications We are glad to see that the New England rad icals feel the effect of our exposure of their folly. It would comport better with the old character of the Boston Journal for truth and for patriot. have been marked by those features of atrocity ism, if it should tell its readers that we have pub- which have disgraced it, and which, more than lished no "detractions of New England," but that anything else, will prevent a final reunion we have clearly and indisputably proved the ig- of the States. It is to them that the norance or the willted misstatements of Mr. country is indebted for causing the Summer and the New England Society about the war in the first place. It is to them that the principles of their Puritan ancestors. We chal | country is indebted for Mr. Lincoln's silence enge the Boston Journal, and all New England from December, 1860, to February, 1861, when radicalism combined, to disprove our statements | ten words from him would have prevented the concerning the character, laws and practices of secession of the Southern States. It is to them

What is funny about all this is the special of Gen. McClellan's plan for conducting the war, claim that these New England radicals set up to formed in November and December, 1861, and the custody of Puritan reputation. May not which would have resulted, before the close of Southern slaveholders and slavetraders be equally the year 1862, in the defeat and dispersion of proud of them? Is it not just as much the right every rebel army in the field, and in the military of a South Carolinaian who has a drop of Puri-tan blood in his veius to be proud of the slave nooga, Richmond, Charleston, Wilmington, holding character of his Puritan ancestry, as it is Savannah, Mobile and Galveston. It is to them for a Bostonian to be proud of them, especially that the country is indebted for the forced re-when he has to conceal their true character for tirement of Gen. McClellan, and the infliction of the sake of justifying his pride? It strikes us the the Popes, the Burnsides and the Hookers in his

out recommending more fairness than is indicated rape, burning of private houses, destruction of in stating the question as "whether there have furniture, stealing of pictures and stationery, and been men among us who made money in a dis- making war on women and children, so faithfully reputable business," &c. The proof as laid down in our articles is that the whole Puritan religion Milroy. It is to them also, that the country is and policy was slaveholding and slavetrading; indebted for the emancipation proclamation and that its laws, treaties, and doctrinal belief were the confiscation act, and all their bitter fruit; for all of that character; that they so continued more the conscription act; for the prevalence of marformed the United States Constitution the votes of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connection of the radical abolitionists, who control the accut were cast for protecting the slave trade till tion of the Administration. Had it not been for 1808, and those votes decided the protection. It is a question of historic truth that we discuss. The petty attempt of Boston radicalism to reduce between Gen Dix and Mr. Ould. But they perthis grand question to a personal affair of a few snaded Mr. Lincoln to make soldiers out of ne-

are publishing "detractions of New England," make this demand still more offensive, they have and hope "for the honor of New England and persuaded the President to have it made by the numanity" that no one connected with the Jour only officer in our army whom the Confederates nal of Commerce "is a native of New England, designate as a beast. or of New England origin." New England radicalism we know claims that humanity is a adicalism we know claims that humanity is a Egan's brigade, in re culisting for the war, has lower that grows nowhere out of Massachusetts, been very generally followed by a great many of But we shall still assert our right to a share in the veteran regiments composing the Army of the memory of the Puritans, in the true glory of the Potomac. All the regiments which so re early New England, and we shall steadfastly de enlist have a furlough granted to them, and they

memory and character of the pilgrim fathers, who practiced and approved it all. Nine tenths of the time of Boston radicals is passed in villitying the customs, and the social and domestic institutions of the pilgrim fathers. And when we come to the rescue of their noble ancestry they abuse us without stint, and still seek to persuade the people that the Sumner dolls are the Simon pure pilotic when they advance, will meet with inthe resistance until they are drawn far into the interior of the country, but then they will be assailed with what the Confederates will try to make overwhenting numbers. Military men understand parfectly that, until Richmond falls, Charleston cannot be taken. In the East, therefore, the exercises of the Confederates will be confined that the Sumner dolls are the Simon pure pilotic that the defense of their capital; and it is

Shall we trust the memories of those brave old men, mighty in prayer, in word and in deed, gallant and frank defenders of their own ways and creeds, to these modern costumers, whose very trade is to deal with in the old clothes cast off by nidelity in all other countries, from Hindortan o France? Shall we in white the made in the mode of conducting that defense which has hither erto been so successful.

In the West it is likely that our operations will carry us into what has hitherto been terra incognision. It will be seen, on examining a good map.

Summer and the New England Society, and the Boston Journal belie the prigrim fathers, mis represent their falth and practice, and deceive the world by pretending to be their followers and imitators? Not by any means, nor until the old Puritan statute establishing a censorship of the press is se exacted hereabouts.

But the Boston Journal says the New England society ought not to be attacked for the perpet-Society ought not to be attacked for the perpetuation of the remembrances the land of their birth." Precisely. If they would but do this, all the country would approve. The remembrances of New England are the glorious propeuts of all the land. Her Puritan origin, the nobility of her sons, their faith in God, their vigor and endurance, their slow but finally complete their slow but finally complete their slow. neation into principles of liberty, their hearty ion with New York, and Virginia, and South

Let the New England Society and the Bos and this pertinacious attempt to elevate Puritan accestry above the Dutch and the rest of

We trust that the Boston Journal will hereafter have the good sense to remain quiet if it cannot speak the truth on this subject. We thank the Buston Courier for the following truthful and honorable article:

Will not the (Boston) Journal do better to publish the articles of the Journal of Commerce, that its readers may articles of the Journal of Commerce, that its readers may judge them as well as itself! At any rate, it should state the case fairly. Mr. Sumber, in a letter to the New England Society of New York, drew a contrast between the Dutch and the Puritans, very disparaging to the sormer. The Journal of Commerce has not printed any "detractions o New England." It simply reputted Mr. Summer's false assumptions and unsound scholarship by citations of history, showing that our Puritan fathers were no better than other propie, and that the Mayflower deno better than other people, and that the Mayflower developed no higher principles of human freedom than the Dutch vessel alinded to by Mr. S. The (Boston) Journal has only added to Nr. Summer's fault by opening fatse issues, and endeavoring to prejudice others by unfounded We shall proceed shortly to show that the

principles of "human liberty" had no place in We should be giad if our articles on New Eng. Puritan law, theology or practice, and that the might have the effect of reducing the bad taste, ers and the New England abolitionists of to day arrogance and discourtesy which characterizes is found in the intolerance and history of both ---

FROM WASHINGTON.

"The Government" Involved in a Snart-The Work of the Hadical Abolitionists in Two Years-The Voteran Regiments all Resentisting for the War-Plans and Resources of

the Confederates. WASHINGTON, January 2 "The government" has involved itself in new complications, in relation to the exchange of are the curse of New England to day, as well as that business, and by putting it altogether and a nuisance in other parts of the country, trading exclusively into his bands. It would seem that everywhere on the credit of their Puritan and the Administration can take no step whatever the Administration can take no step whatever that is not the most foolish step that could be country, as of Puritan origin, a lot of new no taken. In this instance, the appointment of any termination to hold no official intercourse with one who has been pronounced an outlaw. At present, Mr. Lincoln has been persuaded by his feelings already existing between the North and the radicals in this respect, and the power which they have always exerted over the President, and the influence which they have exercised over the policy of the Administration, the war would never

that the country is judebted for the abandonmen South Carolinaian has the superior claim. place. It is to them that the country is indebted.

Nor can we dismiss the Boston Journal with for the inauguration of the policy of robbery,

fend the history of the Puritans against all at-tempts to falsify it for sectional purposes.

Undeniably we are the defenders of Puritan attend them! Old regiments, re-culisted, will memory against Massachusetts abuse and detrac- be a thousand times more effective in the spring It is Boston abolitiouism that attacks and than regiments composed altogether of raw men degrades that noble character. We take the Pu From all that we can learn of the plans and reritans as they were, and hold them up to the ad- sources of the Confederates, it is evident that miration of the world. We show them as true they are fully prepared for a vigorous spring and men, noble men, valiant men, plain outspoken summer campaign. Their armies are much less men of heart and of faith, and as such the intelli- numerous than ours. It cannot be shown that gent world admires them But Mr. Sumner and they have quite 400,000 troops, but they are all his allies dress up dolls in fantastic modern well disciplined, and, in a defensive war, are clothing, manufactured in the brain-shops of Boston transcendentalism and infidelity, paint be understood that, at the opening of the spring their cheeks with blushes at the horrible sin of campaign, they will be divided between General slaveholding, set them on boxes which, when Lee, on the line of the Rapidan, and Gen. Joseph squeezed, emit a shriek of freedom, and tell the E Johnston, between Chattanooga and Atlanta, orld that these puppets are the original pilgrim with a small force under Beauregard at Charlesfathers! Boston rings with abuse of slavery, ton The general features of the war, on their slaveholding, slave catching, slave whipping, as part, will be strictly defensive. Our armies, the "sum of all villainies," and thus rails at the when they advance, will meet with little resist-

I am happy to say that the example set by Col

infidelity in all other countries, from Hindustan that between Chattanoogs and Atlanta there are to France? Shall we, in plain English, let Mr. two rivers. The first is the north branch of the

one is the Etowa river, which extends from Rome to Dahlonega, a distance of seventy miles. Both of these rivers cover Atlanta, and both form admirable defensive lines against an army advancing from Chattanooga. It is probable that it is the design of Gen. Johnston to make use of these two defensive lines to their fullest extent. It seems that an army ladvarcing from Chattanooga to Atlanta, must cross both of these Chattanooga to Atlanta, must cross both of these Gen. Grant. But to turn them will require a dir-Georgia —an operation quite as hazardous to an army as an attempt to cross two rivers in the direct line of its march. There is no doubt however, that the conqueror of Vicksburg will be found equal to all the exigencies of the campaign. Progress in the war may be made in the West, out there is little hope of any progress in the

would now axist in the public mind law Alarming Prevalence of the Smallpox at Washington-Probable Sucmiations in the Mississippi Valley-Richmond not yet Evacuated.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times, WASBINGTON, January

The death of Senator Bowden, of Virginia rom smallpox, the narrow escape of the President from death by the same cause, and the clarming prevalence of that loathsome disease in this city, have drawn the attention of those members of Congress who have remained there during the holidays to the practicability of devising some means of eradicating it from the capital. The cause of the wide-spread prevalence of the disease is the influx of so many thousands of ne-groes, of all ages, and most of them in a state of reat destirution. The squalor in which they live, the filth and stench that pervade in the negro quarters, in spite of the efforts of the so-called "Freedmen's Aid Society;" and the im possibility of providing medicines, clothing, or even shelter and suitable food, for one half of the negroes that are congregated here, are the causes that have produced so great a mortality among the deluded victims of abolition philanthropy, and that have occasioned the spread of the infection even to the dwellings of the rich and great. It was perhaps necessary that some should see on what a broken reed they have been leaning, and how powerless their pretended friends are to afford them any real aid. But the sin of depriving these poor people of their com-forable homes had, besides, to be stoned for by those who perpetrated that great wrong on unoffending race; and therefore it is that the infection is spreading among those who are in blind support of all the measures of the admin-

Mr. Bowden, the deceased Senator, was a man of very ordinary attainments, and of no ability whatever. He was, perhaps, capable of filling with credit the office of member of a Town Council; but he was entirely unfit to set as a member of the United States Senate. He was an estimable gentleman in private life; and he gave the Union army much valuable information mmediately after the battle of Williamsburg He was, I think, the only Union man in Wil-hamsburg at that time. Indeed, I believe he was indebted to his intense Unionism slone—as that word is understood by the Administrationfor his seat in the Senate. His successor will probably be Hon. Joseph Segar, at present one of the Representatives from Virginia. The latter gentlemsn was a member of the last Congress. also, and is a man of real and marked ability His speeches, if not eloquent, are replete with weighty facts and sound reasoning, and he is always listened to with great interest. He is a real Union man. He is in favor of the prosecution of the war; but he wishes it to be prosecuted according to that mode of warfare which is in favor with Gen. McClellan, and not with the abolition of slavery in view as the chief end of the war. He is opposed to emancipation, confiscation and subjugntion, and he believes that the Southern States are still in the Union, and that the Government has no right to make war on our fellowcitizens merely because they live in Alabama or Georgia, or to interfere with any of the constitutional rights of the Southern States.

If the doctrine thus briefly enunciated would come to be extertained by a majority of the members of Congress, there would be a fair prospect of peace and a restoration of the

Soon after Congress re assembles, the country may expect to be entertained with wonderful stories about the attempts to raise cotton in the Mississippi Valley next summer, which are to be made by parties who expect to get from the War Department permission to work the abandoned plantations between Memphis and New Orleans. have seen some of these statements, and they present an extraordinary array of a leged facts and figures. It is stated that any man who can prove to the Administration that he is "loyal," can get permission to enter upon and work any abandoned plantation (and perhaps, if he finds one not already abandoned, and in the possession of a Southern man, he can induce the latter to abandon it) Then, with an outlay of \$20,000 to purchase animals, wagons, utensils, pay of negro laborers, and subsistence of the latter, it is stated that one loval man can raise 800 bales of cotton, each worth \$200 Here, then, will be a clear profit of \$140,000.

Attracted by rose colored statements like these, there is no doubt that many "loyal" Yankees will be led to embrace this mode of getting rich hartily. Between now and spring, no donbt, the War Department will be besieged by hundreds of "loyal" men from the North, all of them anxious to take charge of these cotton plantations of our deluded Southern brethren. A great many of them will receive, of course, the desired permission, and will rush down the Mississippi Talley, and try to hire enough negroes to work their

newly acquired "plantations."

Now, if there was any prospect that the country at large would be benefited by this operation, there would be less objection to it. If, by this means, cotton could be produced to any extent, and the price of that necessary article brought down from 80 to even 30 cents per pound, there might be some reason for looking upon the project with favor. But it will not be so out of ten of these cotton speculators will fail of raising any crop at all. The Administration will want all the able-bodied negroes for soldiers, and will take them all. It requires skill and experience to raise a crop of cotton, and these Yankee enventurers have neither the one nor the other Then, again, the cotton growing country in our possession will be infested with gangs of guerrilles, will be sure to destroy the crops, run off the negroes, and murder the Yankee adventurers, to the extent of their ability. All these causes, and some others, will conspire to prevent any extensive raising of cotton at the South in the summer of 1864. All that is raised will be sold at the present exorbitant rates, and will go mere-

ly to enrich the Yankee speculators.

The Administration papers are beginning to boast, again, that the rebels will be compelled to boast, again, that the rebels will be compelled to evacuate Richmond, and, indeed the whole of Virginia, in the spring. Do not believe any such tales. The defences of Richmond are as strong as the defences of Washington, and the Confederate army in Virginia, in the spring, will be strong enough to give Gen. Meade, or his successor, abundant occupation.

The special committees of Congress on Emancipation and Reconstruction are hard at work on plans, but they will amount to nothing. There can be no reconstruction, except on the basis of the constitutional rights of the States.

X.

The Way he Makes it Pay. There is a good deal of eignificance in the following, which we clip from a recent Washing-

"Out of eight hundred horses bought in New York, and sent to General Butler, seven hundred were condemned. General Butler has obtained permission to go into the open market." ple were wondering how Butler would make bis post at Fortress Monroe pay, but the above tells the story. Condemning horses by the wholesale, selling them for a song and then going